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ValletVI

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 24TH 1879

NUMBER O

#### THE INTERPELLATION.

The interpellation of the government in gard to its intentions in view of the late regard to its regard to its intentions in view of the late decision of the Tribunal da Radado in the Banco Nacional case, came up for discussion on the 14th inst. After replying to some of the censures which had been pronounced upon his position as interpellant in this question, Counselor Silveira Martins said:

The Tribunal da Relacco pronounced The Tribunal dat Kelaph pronounced judgment on the directory of the Banco Na-cional of which the noble President of the Council was president, and His Excellency —to whom I, do not autibute, the slightest blame—finds himself under the sentence of a tribunal from which there is no recourse a tribunal from which there is no recourse; just for unjust, it is a decision which in law involves the suspension of political rights. For the members of the legislature the law provides that before taking effect the sentence shall be submitted to the respective Cham-

The judgment is not individual but col--that of a directory-and this fact will produce the curious anomaly of leaving the president of the directory in the presi-dency of the Council of Ministers, and the directors in the house of correction

other directors in the house of correction.

In the case of the noble President of the Council I should ask my dismission.

I know so well the President of the Council and the delicacy of the sentiments that distinguish him that I' am convinced that this was his fars impulse, that this was his fars impulse, that this was his fars impulse, that this was hear to be delicated to continue. Having the consented to continue. Having the property of ing committed this political error he should have provoked a manifestation of the Chamber to strengthen him elf with the force of public opinion, await the action of the Sen-ate, and, last of all, bring forward the sol-emn manifestation of confidence on the part

of the Crown. Is a but to be see? It is the Crown entering into combat with the judicial power, declaring the judgment vexations

If these magistrates are capable of acts such that their decisions can not produce effect, how can they continue to decide on the honor, the life, the liberty, and the prop-erty of other citizens. There cannot be two justices: one for the great, the other for the mall. The President of the Council expects the Senate to do him justice, that the process will be discontinued; but can be hope that the conduct of the judges will be justly appreciated and judged, or that the Senate will be complacent with them and give him an absolution that will seem more like a par lon and will be a humiliation to him and to the liberal party of which he is the chief?

What we see is that the Ministry lives be-use the Crown confides in it. I beg the cause the Crown confides in it. I beg the noble President of the Council to return to the good parliamentary practices and that some of his friends should promote a manifestation of the Chamber in his favor. wish to restore the representative usages of the government, coming before the par-liament to justify its acts, and seek in the vereignty the force with which it

The President of the Council, Counselo Sinimbú, responded to the interpellation as

Gentlemen, if I had judged myself de prived of my moral dignity in virtue of this decision of a tribunal to which I render the respect due to it as a tribunal of the country I should have been the first to condemn myself and should have asked immediately mysell and should have askell immensately my econeration, but, gentlemen, there is a great advantage in having possed one's whole lie following always' the principles of honor and complying with duty, and this is a stock of moral force with which the men who do not know how to make terms with the dictates of conscience, feel themselves

Deputies; while I have the conviction that I can dispose of these three elements, I declare solemnly that I will not desert my post whatever may be the consequences of this decision of the tribunal.

And I declare that I shall provoke in the Chamber of which I shall not recoil before it. I desire to bit I in record that there was in.

I desire to but it on record that there was in this country a man who, after long years of service, having discharged various public trusts, being for the third time minister of state was the first senator, of the empire accused of common crime. I desire that this be recorded for the glory of the fallen situation and of those that jindged me. Far from considering myself humiliated, I take pleasure in assisting to render the act solemn and permanently graven in the memory of all.

I confess that the first impulse of my dig-nity, offended by this judgment, was to ask my exoneration; but reflection came afterwards and I saw that it would be the commission of a great error to set the fatal example of submitting political power to the aggressions and injuries of another power; not of a power but by only two of its agents. Who can judge himself secure in this country in the discharge of the difficult trust that is confided to me, if he is dependent on the judgment of two adversaries? The Senate may condemn me. I await proudly this event; and when the law impedes me from continuing in this position, it is clear that I should leave it.

ad come to the Camara to a ka vote of confidence I should have commenced by of confidence I should have commined by condemning myself. If I had judged that in any way I had fallen in the opinion of good men, I certainly shouldstor, have come here to shield myself with the banner of my party, nor with the high attributes of the Chamber of Deputtes. It is possible that recognizing this Chamber as the true representative of the nation, if in a political material Lessifi has chance have a contravariate. ter I should by chance have a contrary vote in the other house, I might come to strengthen-myself in the bosom of the national

en mysel in the nosom of the haddonal representation, but this only in political questions and not in those that in any man-ner involve my individuality.

The noble deputy-wonders that I sought a proof of confidence from the Crown before asking it from the Chamber. The decision of the tribunil was rendered April rst, while I was here discussing the estimates of my portfolio; on the following day they were approved in this house. It clear that if the decision had caused any loss of confidence in me on the part of the representatives of the nation they would have manifested it. I had knowledge of the decree of the r6th of November but I dal not in any way provoke the decree which treated only of a small question of procedure. A only of a small question of procedure. A part of the *Relação* raised a doubt, not on the legality of the decree, but on its applicability to this case, which retarded the decision. I assure the Chamber that my constant solicitations to my colleague of justice were that in whatever form and whatever might be its results, the judgment should be rendered.

If the Ministry did not seek the support of the Chamber of Deputies: it was because it did not consider it necessary, because it felt itself with full moral force to continue to lirect public affairs

Mr. Ruy Barbosa made a long and brilliant speech which space does not permit us to publish, and which treated more of the interpellant than of the interpellation.

Mr. José Boniacio then arose and said :

—The discourse of the illustrious deputy
from Bihia (Ruy Barbosa), despite his great from Baha (Kuy Barbosa), despine as great aleaus, Jass its own punishment in the ap-plause with which it was received. The words are not my own, but of Montalembert, that I take the liberty of applying to him since he leaves the interpellations made to that I take the liberty of applying to find in the project of applying to find the force respond to the noble deputy since he leavest the interpolations made to that I do not judge myself exauthorated by the decision from discharging the duties that the examinister. If I had to direct the object is classion, nowithstanding, the great friends indicated by my party, and honored by the sindicated by my party, and honored by the solution of the sale of the sale itself.

Look at our society: fault couls because authority—I do not speak of yours, I speak of yours, I speak of yours, I speak of yours, I speak of spous, I speak of speak of spous, I speak of the ment that the development of the character of the spous of the sale isself.

Look at our society: and to do stout the farmities of the spous of the sale isself.

Look

opinion that he impedes the dispatch of business, pass to the order of the day.

I do not mean to excite passions. Let not

I do not mean to excite passions. Let not the Chamber, the country, believe that in any way I fail to recognize the capabilities, the qualities, the virtues of the noble President of the Council. My point of view is another. I consider the 'ideas, power, authority of the Chamber of Deputies. Nothing more, I will say a few words that I had not intended to say in defense of the illustrious ex-Minister of Finance, as I shall saig them in defense of the President of the Guincil. fense of the President of the Council.

liberal who, in the days of adver was always one of the first to defend his party and his triends, the oracet who, on no occasion, forgot a single one of his parliamentary duties, the favorite son of Rio Grande do Sul, the honor of his country, has flowers in his indestructible crown of laurels that cannot even fade before his errors, when by chance he commits any. It is ungenerous to substitute for the ministers; one who no longer occupies the position of minister; it is ungenerous in a combat, whatever may be the motives, to make of one a shield for another; it is ungenerous because even those

defended are lowered in their position. \*
The procedure of the deputy from Rio Grande, ex-Minister of Finance, is not cen-suiable before the constitution of his country, before public monds, nor before political conveniences. It is not censurable, before the constitution because, in that case, it would be necessary to declare the position of minister incompatible with that of deputy; it is not censurable before public morals be cause the first duty of a public man is to place his party above his individuality and his country above his party; it is not cen-surable in the eyes of political conveniences because there can be no political conven-

because there can be no political conveniences in opposition to the getical interest.

Are we discussing this hankruptcy? Have we the documents to examine? Do we doubt the noble President of the Council so that the noble deputy should almost give a certificate of good conduct? The deputy from Bahis finished by saying: "You may be tranquil, you will come out of the Cham ber triamphant." No, gendlemen, these triumphs are not gained with certificates; triumphs are not gained with certificates; these triumphs the noble President of the Council has in the tranquillity of lus conscience, in his noble procedure during his whole life. If in this question 1 hard to give a vote to Counselor João Lins Vieira Causanção de Sintinbú I should only have one regret, that of not being able to multiply it many times to give them all to him. If in this question I had to judge the magistracy, I would again multiply my votes to condemn the judgment. Not because I know what occurred in the process, not be cause I can weigh the evidence, but because cause I can weigh the evidence, but because, forme, it is a political judgment; it is a judgment that does not inspire tny confi-dence. It is a political judgment because the circumstances show that it was not justice that nominated the judges. It is a political judgment because the jurisprudence of yes-terday condemned the jurisprudence of toilay, and it was necessary to seek for motives between the condemnation and the affirm It is a political judgment because it ation. established a conflict between the govern-ment that dispatched the electree and the judge who did not comply with it; the disobedient can not judge the disobeyed, the interested cannot be an impartial judge. It is a political judgment because, if there were none of these reasons, we have another, that the question became a heated one because, since the government insisted upon a compliance with the law and the magistrate re fused to comply with it, there could not be that tranquili ity, that coolness, that impartiality that is required in the judges and consequently their judgment is justly subject to suspicion.

This political judgment should not, therefore, in any way weaken the govern-ment; but it did weaken it and in what

lity, if the judge loses the impartiality he supports them, full of talent, virtue and in should have, what should be the position of the government? If it makes a decree and does not see it complied with, if it establishes one doctrine and sustains another, if it folds its arms before the judicial power, whatever may be the reasons, because it cannot cause to be executed what it judges to be the execution of the law, because not the means to enforce it, although it recognizes the principle as bad, it turns over to a perpetual power the first of all prerogatives, the prerogative of constituting ministries, of putting itself in the place of the Chamber of Deputies and, finally, of attacking the most important prerogative of political power, annihilating the supreme constitutional guarantee, the independence and division of powers.

But also if it attempts to maintain its act what is the guarantee it can give the country of impartiality? What is the security it can offer in identical circumstances? What is the solemnity it can observe in face of a pos sible conflict? What is the position, I will not say of this or that minister, in possible conflict between the Senate and the judges? Or what is the position of the government, I do not speak of the noble President of the Conneil in face of the possible discussion touching this very question? Does not, then, moral authority live by opinion? do not, then, all these facts in some way influence opinion? will not those who accuse the judge of being partial and suspected accuse also the minister of being suspected when marching in the contrary ense to judge these same judges? does not, then, the opposition in the parliament before a fact of this order, involve a moral weakening of authority, I do not speak of the man but I speak of the authority, because the government lives from the splendor that surrounds it, splendor that may not effect the conscience of the man but may reach the authoritative influence of the said govern-

What remained, then, to the Ministry? what remained to the noble President of the Council who, in this moment, I consider as the incarnation of the government? There remained but one road, to not allow the bad principle of the perpetual power, intervening in the conflict, to con mer; but, raising the banner he had carried uncompleted, to deliver it to his friends, to his majoray, saying to them; do your duty, make the true principles of constitutional government tri-umph; I have sufficient courage to defend them. I have sufficient certainty of my disinterestedness, but fate has for the monum dam inshed a part of my forces. This is the course I would have advised to the noble President of the Connoil. It would not be a subalteen position. Far be it from me to suppose that His Excellen y healthel in

mstant from live of power.

1 believe there is an other motive, and this is not personal to the bonured President of the Council or to any of the ministers; it dominates the situation, comes from a'n ; it appears to counsel all the powers to foot iy their life by the force of their own action. In this country the anrichy of ideas se be spreading; up to a certain point it seems that hith diminishes in proportion as force increases. But who believes that one can live without faith; who thees not recall certain words read in so many of those men who described epochs similar to ours, to recognize that to have a family there must be conjngal faith; to have society there must be juridical faith, where lab it shall not be slav-ery and have in exchange misery, where virtue shall be rewarded in mi recognized and justice dominate all the powers, even the magistracy itself?

To have political faith we must, above all, believe that we are not an association of repulsive elements, and that we live still in this faith which is the guarantee and security of the state itself.

The second secon

struction there are many who can honor the precedents they have established and save the banner of their party.

The Posident of the Conneil, in reponse

to the last speaker, said that the constitution had granted guarantees to the ministers in order to protect them from party passions and petty vengeance, and that consequently the weakening was not in the direct effects of the process but in the moral effect it might produce, that in this respect he considered himself as secure as before. He could not respond as to what would be the course of the government in all the hypotheses that might be presented, but it appeared that the institutions of the country were passing through a severe ordeal and on this account he wished to arrive at the last consequences That whatever might occur he should know how to do his duty and would restore to the liberal party its banner whenever be thought himself innoctent to sustain at-

The riebate was closed by Mr. Prado Pi-mentel and Mr. Martim Francisco who responded to some of the observations of the nterpellant.

### MEMPHIS AND THE VELLOW FEVER .

The yellow fever, or some other pestilence or plague, will as surely visit this city during the coming summer as the lapse of time hings the season and temperature suitable for the development of the gerns of fatal sickness. Memphis is unquestionably the nastiest, dirtiest and lilthiest city in the United States, if not in the world; it ought to be indicted as a national nuisance. There is no pure water for drinking or culinary purposes to be had within the limits of the corporation! There are some wells and pumps in the suburbs, but they are geneso poorly constructed that the seep water from bayous and cosspouls runs into them and poisons every thrup they contain. Wolf river, from whence the city waterwork down their stiply, is, in the estimation of many, simply a large sewer for the surrounding country, and is just recking with seep poison and filth. In the central part of the crit there are a great many esterns, the covers of which are generally in a diapidated conductor, and the node work in the critical part of the country to be the conduction of the critical part of the critia is almost invariable broken an Leiacked, and the seep poison afters into hem.

When the people retirined to tas city last

year, after the Board of Health had assued their proclamation of safety, they commence to use the water of these eisterns without having them cleaned or in puring what had been emptied or thrown and them during the prevalence of the fever. The result of all this carelessuess and stitledity has been a season of impitalleled sickness, the end of which is not yet. The green and ourretying bodies of hundre Is of last year's yellow tever victims have been exhining l, removed and reinforcid at other places. If there exist l no other cause for the reappearance of yellow lever this year, this legg ag up of the bodies in the treaches, poner's field and

other planes, would be amply sufficient. There are no sewers in Monphs work of the name, and the nonseating find total of the name, and the numerating flood tool amounts an Examis pursummans where it takes or seeps through the givent to estems, eichars wells and the two. The streets, a leys, and back yacks on the city are not arrangement or contract for reiniting girloge appears to hive bein an executive here to make thun a year, and the consequence is that at the clours and in this rail of numeration and business horse three neighbor dwellings and business horse three neighborses. dwellings and business It aises there are heap of ashes, piles of minute and locker tidle and How any community can be at ease under such a trightful state of admission to the writer, a most inexplicable invstay.

The movitable advenil of another terrible affliction upon the people of M mplus, this year is foreseen by many universal here, a large number of whom have already removed and families many comforts, and luximes, in order to accumulate a few dollars to enable

### THE RIO NEWS,

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

on the cut of dispirative of the American packet, the French packet of the 15th, and the dispit Multi poket of the 25th, and the dispit Commiss a summary of new said a twice of the multi-nessed report and obspitative of multi-commercial report and obspitative of multi-commercial report and all other information necessary to a correct information to multi-miss rate of the commercial to multi-commercial to the commercial to the commercial of the commercial to the commercial to

#### TERMS:

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Rio de Janeiro, April 24th., 1879

THE RIO NEWS will be furnished to the sub-scribers of "The Brilish and American Mail," which it succeeds, until the terms of their sub-scriptions shall have expired.

THE DISCUSSION on the interpellation of the 14th instant, regarding the course of the government in relation to the decision of the Relação in the Banco National case, brought out and uncovered some questions of motor than ordinary moment—questions which, above and beyond all personal and party interests, affect the growth and permanency o liberal institutions in this country. Divested to all its pros and cons, the case is simply this; one of the highest tribunals in the pire, acting in the capacity of a grand jury, has declared that the failure of a certain banking institution was fraudulent its three directors, of which the Pres-of the present Cabinet was one, dictable before the law. The three are indictable before the law. directors of the Banco Nacional stand before country to day under a grave indictment for a felony. It is unfortunate, deeply unfora man of high integrity, of unblemished chameter, of exalted position; yet, notwith-standing this circumstance and the keen re-grets of his friends, this indictment must have full legal effect before the courts or Bra zil will have what Silveira Martins eloquently denounced-one justice for the great, another for the small. It is to be regretted that the discussion in the Chamber was diverted so far from its real basis and used as a means of personal eulogy, for it thus served to itensify prejudices and to blind the deputies as to the real issues at stake. The personal worth of Counselor Sinimbú—and his bitterest political opponent will bear ready witness to that —is not at issue, the prejudices of the judges are not at issue; the continuation of a ministry or a party in power is not at iss simply whether an indictment for a felony in capacitates a man from holding the highest political position which a citizen can hold. Character, honor, integrity, usefulness, all these will have their due influence before the courts; they can not justly be used to avert a trial. It is evident that all these high qualities did not deter the eminent senator from placing his good name at the head of an institution where it was wrongfully used to cover fraudulent practices; they cannot now be justly used to shield the minister from the consequences of his former error in judgment. The position taken by the gov-ernment in this matter is very far from being a strong one. Aside from the ethics of the question as to whether an executive officer should still continue to administer the laws for the breaking of which he stands indicted before the courts, a grave mistake has been made in impugning the motives of the judges and inciting a conflict between the execu-tive and judicial branches of the government. If the motives of the judges can be impugned they should be deposed from their places without delay: if not, then a dangerous error was committed in attempting to destroy public confidence in their integrity and impartiality. An honest, incorruptible judic partiality. An honest, incorruptione judiciary is the greatest safeguard of a free people; and a wise administration, to which the people look for example as well as for protection, will be the first to obey its de

THE NECESSITY of a reform in the civil service is gradually forcing itself to the front in Brazilian politics. It can not yet be accorded the importance of an issue; it may and yet, to the few who have considered the estion upon its merits and in relation to influence upon the social and political 565\$200. not reach that point for many years to come.

And yet, to the few who have considered the question upon its merits and in relation to

development of this country, it has attained an importance second to no other reform now urged upon the national legislators. In a recent discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, Connselor Affonso Celso, Minister of Fin ince, referred to one of the evil results of the present system in the following words : fice-seeking is one of the great vices of the country, a canker in the public revenues. I have always combatted it with all my energy, not so much on account of the drain on the public treasury, but principally on accounof its evil influence on the national character. The Chamber cannot imagine the solicitations for positions to which a poor minister of state in subject. I give audiences twice a week, in each of which I speak with forty, sixty, or eighty person who, with rare exceptions, come to ask positions, or advancement in those they already hold. In this manner, our compatriots prefer to elbow each other in the ante-rooms of ministers or deputies who possess influence, soliciting and begging, when in this country where everything, so to speak, is to be cre ated and explored, their activity can find vast fields for productive operation in manufacture, commerce and agriculture. This weakens the fibre, debases the national char-These are plain and timely words. Where there are no checks nor regulation governing the appointments to public posi-tions, it is very difficult for any minister, in whose gift these offices are placed, to base upon any other than personal grounds and through any other than personal solicitation. Out of such a system abuses are sure to spring, the public service will become cor-impted, and the standard of private character will be correspondingly lowered. As the Min-ister of Finance justly observes, the cvil is to be combatted not so much on account of its drain upon the public treasury—and that in itself is no slight burden at this time—but mainly because of its influence on the na tional character.

THE MENNONITE exodus from the province of Paraná recently assumed a new and unex-pected phase, and out of the discussion which it has excited we shall probably get some good, wholesome truths, not only elation to the settlement and treatment of these immigrants, but also in regard to the general system of colonization now in vogue. On the 18th instant the German steamer, Paranaguá, entered this port from Parana guá with 406 Russian immigrants en route to Hamburg. They had voluntarily giver to Hamburg. They had voluntarily given up their lands in Parana, and had paid their own passage money on the steamer, amounting to 18,840\$. On their arrival here they were met by a dispatch from Hamburg say-ing that they would not be allowed to land there, and a similar decision of the Brazilia government informed them that they could not land here unless they agreed to return to Paraná. To live in peace and in the enjoyment of their religion, these people left Russia and came to Brazil. According to the parental system of colonization which Brazil has adopted, lands were jurchased for them in Paraná and thither they were sent by the government. The lands, however, proved worthless, the government support was even-tually withdrawn, and the poor people soon found themselves unable to gain a livelihood. With characteristic decision they decided to give up everything and go elsewhere. Be tween the 22nd of March, 1878, and the 28th tween the 2 raised whatch, 1976, and the 2 shi of Febnary, 1879, 793 of them returned to Europe, nearly all of which paid their own passage money. Besides the 406 mentioned above, there are now nearly 600 persons in Paranaguá and Antonina ready to leave at the first opportunity, and others are arriving from the interior daily. In the United States and in Canada this people has won a reputatio for thrift and good order which is second to no other class of coloaists. They are peace-able in their habits, carefully observant of their religious rites and of their obligations to others, and tenacious in their opinions and in their purpose to acquire property among themselves so that they may be independent of others. And this people, these 406 inof-tensive men, women and children were branded as dangerous, and were denied the privilege of landing on Brazilian territory except it were to return to their worthless sand barrens in Paraná. That alternative, however, is no longer before them: yesterday they proceeded on their voyage to

Ецгоре.

#### LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

- The Senate has been principally oc-cupied during the last week, with the war estimates, the proposed reduction of the army from 15,000 to 13,000 nien being combat ted by Senators Cotegipe, Corren, Junqueira and Teixeira Junior and was defended by the Minister of War and Senators Saraiva and Paranagus. Information was asked from the Minister of Agriculture respecting the Russian colonists in Parana, the projected railroads to Matto-Grosso, and the supply of water for the deposits of the City Imp ements company and the amount of fines that had been imposed on the company.

— An unusual amount of interest in leg-

islative proceedings was awakened by the in-terpellation of Silveira Martins, addressed to the President of the Council, Counselor Sinimbú, on Wednesday last in the Chamber of Deputies. Aside frum the general interest in the subject under discussion, the pos of the government on the question Banco Nacional, many were attracted by the opportunity, of hearing the famous orators who were expected to take part in the debate; ctation which was not disappointed for the day in which one can listen to orators of the force of Silveira Martins, José Bonifa Sinimbú, Martim Francisco, Ruy Barboss and Prado Pimentel, not to speak of the spirited and witty remarks with which the celebrated apartist, Galdino, enlivens the debate, is certainly one to he marked with a red letter. A full house was present, a some what unusual thing in the legislative ses-sions, and every inch of standing room, sions, and every licen or standing room, including a part of the floor of the house, was occupied by an anxious and attentive crowd representing every class of Rio society. The somewhat limited space reserved for ladies was found to be insufficient and room for them was gracefully conceded in the diplomatic tribune by the representatives of the United States and of Italy who were occupying it. In a question in which sentiments of personal friendship, party fealty and pa-triotism were so deeply involved, it is not sur-prising that the splendid periods of Silveira Martins, Shimbú and of that prince of Bra-zilian orators, José Boniácio, necessitated frequent calls to order from the chair; in general the order was excellent and the speakers were listened to in wrapt attention. We give in another column the principal parts of the discussion but we must warn our readers that much of the eloquence escape in the translation.

On the second reading of the estimate for revenue, various amendments were of fered for discussion modifying the proposed income tax and various other imposts.

Joaquim Nabuco advocated with earnestn a territorial tax, the sequestration of the property of religious orders and a tax on the income from government securities, but these measures did not secm to be viewed with favor either by the Minister of Finance or the majority of the Chamber. In this discussion, the Minister of Finance, Affonso Celso, de-livered an important discourse in the session of April 13th. He stated that the deficits for the two fiscal years 1878-9, 1879-80 would be in round numbers 50,000,000\$ to be met with economies, loans or imposts. None for these means, would be employed exclusively. In the present circumstances a loan could only be effected at an enormous sacrifice. No further economies can be made except after mature study for which it is proposed to appoint a committee. The emission of treasury notes is preferable to paper money. He defended the proposed imposts, more especially those that had been most combat-ted, viz., the stamp on the qualification of voters and electors, the tobacco tax, and the tax on salaries. In regard to the first he was willing to accept an equivalent eapitation tax or a tax on salt and sugar. In the tax on salaries that of the Imperial family must be excluded not only because it was guar anteed by the constitution but also because the Emperor had already voluntarily ceded 10 % of it which was already being discounted. He opposed as inexpedient or unjust the means that had been proposed for the sale of the Dom Pedro II railroad, the sequestration of the property of religious orders and the tax on the income from government securities. The bill passed to the 3d reading on the 21st inst., with most of the amendments proposed by the finance committee. The proposed stamp tax on the qualification papers of voters and electors was rejected as well as the increase in the municipal taxes of the city of Rio. An amendment exempting farmers from the income tax was adopted.

 The Amazonas navigation subsidy tell came up for its third reading and an amendment proposed by Mr. Saldanha Marinto and others, providing for the removal—of the seat of the company to Brazil in case of the passage of the bill, was accepted for discussion. On motion of Mr. José Bonifacio, the bill was laid on the table until after the pasage of the revenue bill and that relating to the emission of paper money. In rate this subsidy, the Minister of Finance In respect that he was still of his former opinion that it was unnecessary, but as a men ber of the government he could not oppose a contract made by the government. The Chamber must do as it saw fit in regard to it.

In response to a question by Mr. Mar-tim Francisco, the Minister of Empire declared in the Chamber of Deputies that, by the existing law, the school of medicine is open to women; but that to remove all doubts on the subject he will shortly present a bill declaring formally that the medical courses are thus open. In his report he dad algored adversated mixed schooleand the had already advocated mixed schools and the superiority of women for primary instructors. The São Paulo deputy frankly declared himself in favor of the admission of women to all political rights and functions.

- The bill relative to the reform of the constitution entered in discussion, April 22d After a heated debate it was resolved that the bill should be discussed in the Chamber without being previously referred to the committee on the constitution. The discussion was opened by the deputy from Rio de Janeiro, Pedro Luiz.

-The committee on the estimates ported lavorably the bill authorizing the Min-ister of Marine to open a credit of 400,000\$ for the construction of lighthouses and the mounting of the apparatus already in the possession of the government. The stations referred to in this bill are Briganza, Sac Thomé, Estreito, Aivoredo, and Capão da Marca.

-The Minister of War presented a bill authorizing a supplementary credit of 654,-450\$313 for certain expenses of his depart-ment and stated that this amount could be taken from the surplus of the appropriation for another branch of the department.

- The joint stock companies bill passed the second reading in the Chamber with amendments and substitutes to some of the

The discussion on the third reading of the bill approving the emission of paper money was continued throughout the week

-By an Imperial decree, dated April 5th sent legislative session was prorogued until May 2d.

ROACH'S STEAMSHIP LINE.

ROACH'S STEAMSHIP LINE.

Messrs. Eddors: —I Observe that the eloquent deputy, Joaquim Nabuco,— in one of his speeches recently delivered in the Chamber,—a translation of which appeared in the last issue of The Rio News,—asserts, in the last issue of The Kilo Nika,—asserts, as a fact, that the service now performed by the Roach line of steamers was formerly performed by an English line of steamers without receiving any compensation whatever from the Brazilian government.

As this statement is not exact and communities we received by the English line

pensation was received by the English line of steamers for that service, the friends of Dr. Nabuco confidently expect him to make the proper correction from his place in parwhen the subject again comes on for discussion.

Rio de Janeiro, 20th April, 1879.

- All maritime communication with the port of Rio Grande do Sul is seriously impeded by the bar at the entrance to the harbor. Excepting at high water, the bar is not only large enough to prevent the passage of all vesseln except those of light draft, but the course of the channel is so tortuous and so influenced by the shifting sand, that entrance at all times has become very difficult

### RAILROAD NOTES.

RAILENDAD NOTES.

The Bahis and S. Francisco railroad in the month of February, earned 33,5368510 and expended 33,2448900, leaving a net balance of 1,5238520 in favor of the company.

—The total receipts of the Nitheroy and Campos miltoal for the first quarter of 1879, was 62,564800 and the net receipts 20,1788400, an excess of 11,581800,00 over the net receipts in fithe corresponding quarter of last year. The movement of freight was 3,698,647 kilogrammes.

was 5-09,047 ktogrammes.

—In reply to a sugerstion by Mr. Gaviso Peix-tot that the Dom Pedro II railtood should be leased to a private company for a term of years, the Minister of Finance stated that he had considered the subject but that the operation would be difficult to realize immediately.

The Central road of Bahia recently received a shiplead of rails and 2,486 fish plates.

—Some saterprising Paulistas propose to prolong the Paulista railroad to Finhal. As the Paulista company have the preference for the line, to Matto Grosso the government, before granting the privilege, has referred the question to the company to know if it wishes to avail itself of this preference. The company has obtained permission from the provincial assembly to negotiate, with the projectors (the new line). of the new line.

—The Perspectings railroad is a small branch line of the Leopoldina line, it kilometres long. It starts from Volta Crande. The contract was signed two months ago and grading has commenced. The rolling stock of the Leopoldina road will be used.

—On the 12th inst. the new station of Concordia was opened between Desengano and Commercio on the D. Pedro II railroad. It is designed to meet the wants of the coffee planters of that neighborhood, some of whom contributed largely to the expenses of construction.

of construction.

The first section of 48 kilometres of the Unito Minelea road is nearly ready for traffic, the rails and part of the rolling stock having arrived. Twenty kilometre's of the second section of road-bed has been let out and is under construction and will be opened to traffic on May 1st. English rolling 'stock will be used, loosmotives built on the American system of equataring levers and boyles. On the freight and passenger cars was adopted the "Clemenson" system of radial trucks. Gauge one metre; sharpest curvature, 210 f. radius; heavist grade 3 %/1; has me Y switeb going over the mountains; steel rails 36 lbs. per yard.

About 36 kilometres of the Santo Antonio de Pa-

36 lbs. per yard.

—About 26 kilometres of the Santo Antonio de Padan line are granded and 5 kilometres of rails are laid,
the rest not being laid for want of ballast train. The
company is in serious financial embarrassments. The
company has mable to proceed with the formation
of roadway having been stopped by orders from the
company. No rolling stock has been farnished, as
yet, the contractor for the same refusing to deliver
if for want of safficient security. Two locomitives
and sixteen cars were ordered from Belglum. Gauge
one metre; sharpest curvature 120 metres (400 ft.)
radius; heviest grade a 20/6; iron rails 40 lbs. per
yard; total extent of line projected, 80 kilometres.

yard; total extent of line projected, So Rilometres.

—The West Minas railroad is to be a metre gauge road connecting with the 'D. Pedro II, near Barhacens and gioing down the valley of the Rio das Mortes to S. Joad o'd Rei about 75 Rilometres. Surveys and levels being finished, the company advertised to receive, up to the 15th of this month, bids for formation of roadway and delivery of crossities. No contracts have any yet been signed. Raits and rolling shock will be contracted for directly by the company. It receives as a subsidy from the province of Minas Geness 9,000 per kilometre of line opened to traffic, the rest of the capital to be made up by callo on the shairs subscribed. made up by calls on the shares subscribed

—Work was commenced on the Barm do Pirahy and Rio Preto line on the 22d of August last bri was stopped abortly after. by financial difficulties. Arrangement are skill to have been made for call and 44 kilometres of grading were contracted for a few days ago by a general contractor. Sub-contracts also have been made for 18 kilometres; gauge one melte...

—The Canpos and Carangola line has now 80 kolometres in traffic and will open within three months its branch line to Saato Eduardo, 22 kilometres long, making a total of 102 kilometres. It has a gauge of one metre, its sharpest curvature 120 mes 1400 kilometres, and will be sharpest curvature 120 mes 1400 kilometres, 120 kilometres of its extension.

—The Loopoidina railroad company, having con-solidated its small floating debt with the loan it lately raised by the issue of 3,676,000\$ which was taken by the Bank of Brazil at 94,12 and 8 1/2 % int-cret (in currency), is cetting along rapidly with its extension, 24, kilometres of which are already in traffic and cight more will be opened on the 1st of May. The length of the extension, 110 kilometres, will be finished by met November. They are lay-ing steel rails, 40 lbs, per yard, the heaviest grade is 2 1/2 per centum and the sharpest curvature 350 ft. radius.

—On the Barlo de Araruama raitroad, thegrading of about 30 kilometres; is finished and rails have been laid on an extent of 18 kilometres. It is expected that this extent will he ready for traifico at the 1st of June. The rails are steel, 40 lbs. per yard, American rolling stock is need, the sharpest curvature 500 ft., radins, and the gauge une metre.

THERE ARE Now about 9,000 miles of railroad in the United States. The annual consumption for fies or skeppers alone is 40,000,000, or thirty years, growth of 75,000 acres. To fence these roads would require at least 130,000 miles of fence, which would cost \$45,000,000 to huild and take at least \$55,000,000 to low like 10 feets. There are 75,000 miles of wire, which requires in its putting up 300,000 cortes, which he annual repair awat take 300,000 more. The little insignificant lucifer match convenies annually in the annual repair 200,000 cubic feet of the forest pine. The bricks that are annually baked require 2,000,000 corbs of wood, which would sweep the timber clean from 50,000 acres. Shoe-gers are quite as important an article as matches or bricks, and to furnish the required annual supply consumes 100,000 cords of fine timber; while the manufactures of last and boot trees takes 500,000 cords of mayle, beech and birch, and about the same amount is required for plane stocks and the handles of tools. The cost of the packing boxes made in the United States in 1874 smousted in \$12,000,000,000, while the timber manufactured lafo agricultural implements, wagons, &c., was more than \$100,000,000.

Monday

#### THE RIO NEWS.

ord of observations on temperature Imperial Observatory, Rio de Jan

70.41 71.17 73:35 72:07 73:74 75:50 71:49 72:05 70:03

-It is reported that the govern ment is disposed to grant space in the Typographia Nacional for the projected Portuguese exhi-

On the 16th inst, there were destroyed at the Marine arsenal 900, 875; government and bank notes, withdrawn from circulation which represented a value of Rs. 14,034,776\$. Of this number, 693,724 notes were of government issue, and 207, 151 notes of the Bank of Brazil and its branches.

- It is worthy of notice that Captain Docrud, of the Norwegian bark Alert, who rescued the captain and crew of the Italian back Vasallo, generously refuses all indemnity for his services and expenses. If good wisbes can avail him his voyages in the future will meet with nothing but fair weather

The American ship Tabor, forty-nine days from Philadelphia to Oregon, brought into this post on the 18th inst the captain and twelve sailors of the French bark Geneviève, which was sunk by a collision with the Tabor on the 7th inst. in lat. 14° S. and long. 32. W. The French bark was making a voyage from Peru to Liverpool.

Two vessels have recently put in at it with yellow fever on board. The Bahia with yellow fever on board. The German brigantine, *Orion*, bound from Rio de Janeiro to New York with 3, 256 sacks of coffee, arrived on the 10th inst., reporting one death and one severe case at sea. master, Capt. Schumacker, died the morning master, Cap. Schimacker, treattle monthing after his arrival. The Orion had been 25 days at sea. On the 14th inst the British ship, Robert Lane, bound from Rio de Jan-ciro to New York, arrived and reported four deaths and six cases, not fatal, at sea.

- The acting President of the Relação has designated the judge of the first criminal district to try the directors indicted for the culpable failure of the Banco Nacional and the judge of the second district to try the directors concerned in the culpable failure of the "Companhia do Consumo do Pao." As the judge of the first district, Counselor Paranaguá, is a member oi the Senate, Coun-selor Bento Lisboa will try the case in his

- Charles W. Angell, the defaulting sec retary of the Pullman Palace Car Company, of Chicago, Ill., who visited this city a few months since under the name of R. V. Seymonths since under the name of r. v. vey-mour, and who was afterwards captured at Lisbon, was sentenced in the Chicago crim-inal 'court, 'February 27th. to ten years of hard labor in the State penitentiary. Angell formerly occupied a high position in fashionable circles and was known as one of the best dressed men in Chicago. He offered no defence whatever during his trial.

- The new packet, Tamar, of the Royal — The new packet, Tamar, of the Royal Mail Steamship Company, which arrived at this port on her first voyage in this service on the 13th inst., is one of the largest and best of that line. She was purchased of the China Transportation Company, and will hereafter perform a regular service between South-ampton and Brazil. She is larger than the steamers of this line hitherto, running to this port, being of 3000 tons burden, and having engines of 550 horse power. / She has superior accommodations for 100 first-class, 40 second-class, and 300 third-class passeng

There are probably a few persons in Intere are proposity a new persons in this eity who are awaiting news of one Henry L. Schloss, who came here some months ago and operated a little in company with "Chan" Retticker. We believe he left some unpaid accounts behind him. left some unpaid accounts behind him, Henry, as an enterprising young man, has been heard from. His "thorough" knowl-edge of Brazilian Irade, and representations as a buyer for J. L. Phippi & Co., of New York, has enabled him to victimize several Baltimore firms lately, by borrowing small amounts of money and giving them, as security, "orders on our house." A genius so exhaberant as Henry's should be confined.

culture increased the regular appropriations, for the present year, to meet the expenses incurred in the item of "public lands and colonization," 573, 529\$708 for the province of Espirito Santo, and 285, 122\$476 for the province of Rio Grande do Sul.

-The Brazilian corvets Vital de Oliveira —The Brazilian corvets Viola de Obseira and Guanabara are capidly fitting out for the projected embassy to China in the interests of a treaty for the introduction of Chinese laborers into Buzil. The gunboat, Parnahyba it is expected, will follow the two corvets soon after their departure.

— The arrivals of immigrants at this port during the months of January and February according to nationality, were as follows;

	3/1 40 1984	JAN.	PES. :
	Italian	. 576	277
	Portuguese	. 468	291
	Austrian	, 61	. 1
	German	. 37	22
	German Spanish	. 39	28
	French	. 34	11
	Russian	. 4	
ŀ	All others	. 3	. 4
	1, 1	_	
		1,222	634

In January, 26 immigrants returned Italy.

We have received a copy of the "Catalogo dos Fabricantes dos Estados Unidos, " published by Mitchell J. Asch & Co., New York, in which are published the names and addresses of the principal manufacturers and addresses of the principal manuacurers.

of the United States: The catalogue contains nearly four hundred pages, is well printed in Portuguese and Spanish, and is liberally supplied with advertisements. Messrs. Asch & Co. are to be congratulated not only for the enlerprise which they have shown in this publication, but also for the tact with which thex have shown in arranging for the distribution of their catalogues through the Brazilian Department of Agriculture

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES.

The number of deaths in Fortaleza during the month March was 750.

—The provincial assembly of São Paulo closed its sessions on the 11th inst.

- Late telegrams from the North repor abundant rains in the interior districts of the piovince of Maranhão.

- The recent return of drouth in Ceará was accompanied by a plague of lagartas. Everything which had been done by the poor people on their farms was wholly destroyed.

-A frightful outbreak of small-pox is reported from the village of Purificação, in the province of Bahia. The people are panicstricken and are deserting their homes. The authorities are asking for medical assistance

- An additional credit of 1,100,000\$ has just been opened in behalf of public suc-cor, by the president of Ceará. The total credits on this account thus far amount to 8, 200,000\$.

- A letter from Ceará published in the — A letter from Ceard published in the Crustero of the 17th inst., says that the ref-uges are returning to their homes. Com-missioner Joao Cordeiro had already dis-patched 30,000 of them into the interior, giving them clothing and food for twenty days.

- The Diario do Rio Grande, of the oth inst., says that there are thirty vessels at Rio Grande do Sul waiting for an opportunity to cross the bar, some of which have been wait-ing over fifty days. At the same date there were twenty-five vessels outside waiting for an opportunity to enter.

- The German steamer, Paranaguá, took away four hundred Russian colonists from Paranaguá, province of Paraná, on the 16th inst. They paid their own passage money which amounted to 18,840\$. There are still many others that industrious and peaceful class of colonists in that province, where the government incurred so great an expense to locate them but it is probable that they will

- A fire in São Paulo, on the 13th inst. — A nre in São Paulo, on the 13th inst, destroyed a house adjoining the cathedral, which was used as a consistory. The fire was supposed to have originated from a store which had been put up for the Bishop's useduring Holy Week. The loss is estimated at 30.000\$.

- From the 4th of March, 1878, to the 28th of February, 1879, the central relief commission at Fortaleza, Ceará, distributed commission at Fortaieza, Ceara, distributed to the various barrack commissions 220, 432 sacks of farinha, 35,728 sacks of beans, 45,663 sacks of frie, 33,904 sacks of condish, 356 barriels of codfish, 356 barriels of commeal, and Rs. 1,154,822914 in money by order of

A telegraph station at Joinville, in province of Santa Cathanna, on the new line between Santos and Desterro, was opened on the 13th inst.

#### COMMERCIAL

#### EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

April 14.— But little netitity in exchange.

A few transactions on London were effected at 20 178 d. for bank paper, and 20 11/16 of 20 84 d. for increantile paper; and on Paris at 492 of 403 rs. per frame for increantile paper.

5 %, applies quoten at 1,040% and sovereigns

at 11859.

April 15. — No quotations on London for bank paper; mercantile paper 20 11/15 d. Light sales of 6 % popheres at 1,638 2 1,6934.

April 16. — There was a little more activity mexchange, though less firmness. Exchange on Lombon sold at 20 1/3 d., lumk paper, and 99 110 20 30 11/16 d., neverantile paper; on Paris at 405 rs., bank, and 461 m. per frame, mercantile paper; and on Hambing at 556 rs. per mark for increantile paper. Light sales of 6 % apolices and sovereigns at yesterlay's quotations.

on 5 % approximation as even only as 2 vessently approximation.

April 17. — Exchange irregular, and with a downward tendency. Sales on London were made at 20 38 d., bank, and 20 12 20 30 16 d. for mercantile paper; an Paris at 470 r.s., bank, and 464 rs. per franc, mercantile puper; and on Hambarg a 600 9 572 rs. pur mark for mercantile. At the closing hours mercantile paper on London sold as low as 20 38 d. There were sales of 6 % apolices at 1,0538 2 1,0548; and of 2,000 severeigns at 115780.

April 18.—No quotations for bank paper; small sales of mercantile paper; on London, at 20 38 2 9 12 d. 18 desc of 5% pophices at 1,0538 2 1,0548; and suvereigns at 115750.

April 19.— Markot completely paralyzed. No business of any account effected. Limited transactions on Paris at 442 2 467 rs. per frame for mercantile paper. Sales of 6 % apolices at 1,083\$ 2 1,0848; and 5,000 severeigns at 118700.

THE MARKETS.

Rio de Janeiro, April 22 1870

Coffee.—Our market continuol firm and active up to the 16th inst., tho cales for the 5 days from 14th to 16th inst. amounting to 99,000 bags; but since that date the malavorable alvices from the United States produced a quieter tone and a restriction of lunsienes. Prices of the better grades are unchanged but, those of from first ordinary llowawants show a further advance of 100 to 150 rs. por 10 kilos, these lower grudes streaching lially more attention.

The total sales since 14th inst. amount to 85,800 bags, of which 50,030 are for the United States, 29,010 for Europe soul 1,800 for deswehere. The receipts since begioning of the month now present a daily average of 9,300 bags and our atock is estimated to day at 113,000 bags. We quote, per 10 kilos:

Washed nominal

We quote, per 10 kilos:

Washed nominin
Flue 64:00 a 89500
Superior 68200 a 64:00
Good lat 55900 a 53000
Regular 1s 58100 a 5800
Ordinary 1st 48:50 a 48:50
Good 2d 8800 a 5800
Orlinary 2d 28:500 a 5800
Orlinary 2d 28:500 a 68:00
Flow—The arrivals having been in the market has beenne more steality
quite te-day;
Richmond 15:500 a 18:500
Baldimore 17:5000 a 18:5000

Baltimore 178000 a 188000 Western' 188000 a 198000

Western 1 18900 & 18900 to 1890 to 1890 to 1890 to 1891 to 189

3,300 br.s. Western.

Pick Pinc.—The only arrival size our last issue has been the Jewis B. from Passagoula to A. C. Nathan & Co., with \$31,692 feet, sold at 36900 per hoxes, which as least hishes a market advance in prices.

White Pinc Lamber. — The sales consist of 171,692 feet by John Sherwood to A. C. Nathan & Co. at 103 n. 147,664 feet by David Sheen't to Phipps Bros. & Co. at 56 rs.

The market remains from with a fair demand and light stocks in first hands.

Lord.—Remains from the 59t at 490 rs. per lb.

Lord.— Remains firm at 450 to 480 rs. per lb or Baltimore. The arrivals have been 2,700

Keroene. — Our market has become well amplied by the 19,000 cases by the condemned bark Protess, sold in anction: The other arrivals consist of 5,220 cases. We quote 78500 to 78500 per case for Devor's Brilliant.

#### SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ntevideo-Bratt Potosi; Barr; DERA cia Mont (3 1:2 de fron ries in transit.

SOUTHAMPTON and interm. ports — Br str Tamar; Chapman; 21 ds (2 1/2 from Bahial; pagirs and sundries. aou smurres.

Hame'ng and interm. ports — Germ str Bakia; Kler; 24 ds (3 ds from Bahia); pas'rs and smulries.

SUNDERLAND — Br bg Robert and Mary; 236 tous; French; 66 da; coal to Wilson Sous & Co., Limited.

Limited.

New York—Br ingr Laiza Wait; 252 tons;
Langdon; 50 ds; sundries to Arthur Moss & Co.

RIVER PLATE — Fr str Oresoque; de Boisse;
4 ds from Montevideo; pasva and aundries in Iranait.

APRIL 15.

MARSKILLES — Fr bk Rose; 419 tons; Lonbatière; 82 ds; sundries to Lartigue & Co.

\*\*APRIL 16.

MARSHILLES — Frbk Addle & Louise; 372 tons;
Le Roux; 07 ds; sundries to A. N. Dreyfus.

APRIL 17.

RIVER PLATE — Br str Helvelius; 1,081 tons;
Markwell; 4 ds; 4 ds; pus'rs and sundries to
Norton, Megaw & Co.

Notion, Megaw & Co. CARDIEF — By bk Princess Alice, 377 tons Cavender; 50 ds; conl to Alexandre Wagner. CETE — Dutch by Meeden, 193 tons; Munifes; 60 ds; who to Alex. Wigner.

APRIL 18.

APRIL 18.

RIVER PLATE ris Sautos — Belg str Hipperckas | 1,070 tents | Lyuns | 8 in (1 d. from Sautos);

parts and sundivier to Northon, Megar & C.

Parmaga (1, 1,291 tons; Lorrenzen; 7 da (20 tent)

segun Sautos); parts mul similaries to Edw.

Johnton & Co.

Santos — Br str Laplace; 901 tons; Schußebl;

1 d.; parts and santives to translet to Norton,

Megare & Monta & Macandos Sautos (1000 tons; Schußebl;

1 d. | parts and santives to translet to Norton,

Megare & Monta & Macandos Sautos (1000 tons; Schußebl;

2 d. | 1 d. |

Megare & Monta & Macandos Sautos (1000 tons; Sautos (1000 tons;

Durt; 1 1,2 ds; pns'rs and coffee to Angasto Louba.

Loubs.

PHILADARPHIA—An shp. Tabor; LiSS tons; Mionti; 49 lbs; railtranl tron; ep; runte for rogeon; epitiele with and sunk 17 bb. Gezesber, April T. har, 18 s. and 82 bb. brought land the sunk of t

Co. GLASGOW via Curk — Br shp Charles Wesley; 1,357 tuns; Morgans; 41 ds; pipe for the Gabrielli water works.

ward warks.

HAVRE—Fr bk Fulde Thire; 294 toos; Guegan; 44 ils; smulries to Putey, Rabort & Co.

MONTEVUENO — Ger Byta Theodor; 145 tuns;
Oltanun; 11 ds.; jerked beef to Souza l'unito

Rocha. PASCAROPLIA - Br lgr Jennie B.; 490 tous; Slayds; 77 ds; pine to A. C. Nathan & Co.

APRIL 10.

Tuni?—tier bgtn Catharina; 110 lims; Sectas; 15 ils; jerkeil beef fn Miranda Azeveilo & Co.

in its; persent beet in Miranda Azevulo & Cu. Campirs— but & R. T. G.; 991 cons; Garyther; 49 dis; mils for Dom Petro II R. R. Giasagow — Br luk Ludores Abbey; 882 lons; Burilli; 38 dis; pipe to J. G. Illins & Cu. O'rourco— Part shy Sundori; 422 tons; Paulic; 42 dis; sundries to J. A. G. Santos,

42 dis anndries to J. A. G. Santos.

APRIL 29.

HAVEE and interm. ports — Fr str. Rivedavia;
1778 tona; Billard; 29 dis (4 12 dis from Babin);
pasts and sandres to Augusto Lenhu & Co.

MARSHILES — Germ bgln Asteen; 223 tons;
Zimmerman; 51 dis; sait to order.

BURNOS AYERS — Sp bg Amable Rosa; 183 tons; Mursal; 14 ds; jerked beef to J. F. Vin-cenzi & Son. APRIL 23.

APRIL 23.

BAITHORN-An light Water With 1, 228 10ns; Smut; 48 14s; flour and lard to Wright & Cu.

Am lik Famopfen; 487 time; Tubey; 48 dis; flour to Phiyas Bros. 4 Co.

New Pentr—Brisk Counter of Fife; 498 time; Counter of the Counter of Fife; 41 time; Counter of the C

Santos - Br str Tamer; Chapman; 17 hi

## DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FALMOUTH — Germ by Albertine Moyer; MARSKILLOS - Br str Arch Druhl; 825 to Curmichael; cuffee. APRIL 14.

Liverpage, and interm, parts - Br sir Pote Bare; pastrs and sandries.

APRIL 15.
Burdarex and intern, parts — Fr str Google; the Buisse; pasts and sundries.
SANTOS — Germ str Köhe; Jungst; smeh
CADIZ — Br bk Camah; 15e trues; Curr
bullust.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE — Germ bk Paul; tons; Schmivel; coffee.

tons: Schnever; concerning the April 16,
BUNNOS APRIL 16,
BUNNOS APRIS — Arg str Compuna; 821 tor
Sparr; sundries.

— Br str Fon-Dyck; 1,116 tuns; Tr
garther; sundries.

— Br str Tionar; Chapman; pasts a undries. HAWRE -- Fr lik Berthe; 987 tons; Niz umlries.

UNITED STATES - Br bk Targeion; 28 to Doran; toillist. Deran; unimst.
Pernambeca — Part lik Nora Feavilora; tons; Gnimaraes; sambries.

APRIL 17.

PARANAGEÁ - Sp slp Couchita; 151 to
Murto; bullast

APRIL 18.
LIVERPOOL and interm, ports — Be skr
refins 1,681 tans; Markwell ; past a and sand
BARLAROSS — Br ing Gohlen Plocer; 295 t
Field; indiasi. São Francisco — Sp slp Cutalina ; 151 i Currel ; bulinst

APRIL 19.

BAITMONE — Am bk Addie J. Bonser;
tuns; Bonner; culliv.
PENERIA - Part lgc José Estervão; 288 to
Percira; sumhiros.

APRIL 20; HAVRE and interm, ports - Belg str ordre Smyre; 1,000 tons; Dart; pus'rs coffee.

coffice.

New-Yous.— Br str Hipperches; 1,171 t.
Lejran; pac'es and sauthires.

Lejran; pac'es and sauthires.

Bis cons; Schofichi; pac'es and coffee.

Sacros—Germ str Babia; 2,000 tons; Bipac'es and saudires.

Deservator.

pas'rs and soudries.

PORTLAND, Oregon — Am shp Tabor;
tons; Minutt; cavgo in transit.

BANBADNES — Br hk Feuns; 317 tons; Daballast.

— Am bk Shetland; 695 tons; Has

Bib.t. River - Br bk San Lourenco; 495 Trouvievas; hollant. BURNOS AYRES — Sp fel Surpreza; 222 tons; Fonlantili; smulries.

APRIL 21. CEARÁ — Br bgtn Rlackpool; 296 tons; Atk-inson; sundries:

APRIL 22.

HANDING and hasrm, ports—Ger str Ports
as a more and coffice.
Sombreno — Br ble Winnifeed; 222 trus;
Trunos; ballest.
CEANA'—Br bgtn Topes; 150 tons; Harris;
sandrien.

8. Francisco do Sul — Br bgtu Gleaner; 173 tons; Jenkins; ballast.

	_			
	FREIG	3 HT8 :		
Steamers:		Su	iling-Te	ssels:
ndon		Channel f		
verponl		Lisbon f.		
twerp		Gibraltar i		
mhurg	40/-55/	U. States,	N. 15/	a 22/6
avre		Do.	S. 20/	a 25/
mleaux		ì		
arseilles,.,,.		į		
ew York	50 cts.			

VESSELS CHARTERED FROM 7th TO 2nd APRIL

APICLE.
Lishon, fo; Norw, hig Gaba; 3,500 bags coffee;
E. J. Albert & Co; fre't 429; class A 1.
Havre: French bark, Fiddite; general energe;
E. J. Albert & Co; fre't, fr. 10,000; class 3 3. Hungton Roads, for Dan, bark Dronning Louise; 4,000 bugs coffee; Kern, Hayn & Co; fre't £300; duss 3.3.

class 3.3. Perriambnen, f. or Brit, lugger Brillmut Stary Perriambnen, f. or Brit, lugger Brillmut Stary general carge; fre't Ra. 20008. Cearf, f. or Span. hark Naeva Ignacis; general carge; fre't Re. 35008. Cearf, f. or Ger. hark Die Hiemath; flour; fre't 40 Rs.

Santa Catharina and Pernambuco, for Norw. bark Rio Grander fluor; tre't 600 Rs. Parmagná and River Plate; Span, sch. Cuna-guegona; mute; fré I. 14 renl. Parmagná and River Plate; Span, sch. Cata-lang, mate; fré I. 14 real.

PESSELS LOADING, BITH DESTINATION. FESSELS LOADING, BITTL DESTINATION.
Loading and Antivery, 19th; str. Twars; 9,500
luga coffee and anadries; fre't \$\perp \text{add} \text{add};
Queenstown fo; Nurv. legitor. Allow; peneral
enges; fre't £ 400.
Have; French bark Fidelin'; general engo;
B. J. Albert a C\*; fre't fr. 10,000.
Have; French bark Fidelin'; general engo; subdries; fre't fr. 40.
New Yark: 19th; bark Goatp'd; 5,500 bags coffee and sundries; fre't fr. 5.
Bultimore; Amer. bark Labbade; 6000 bags
enfie; Phipps Bros & C\*;
Bultimore; Amer. bark Ampler; 7000 bags
enfie; Phipps Bros & C\*;
Bultimore; Amer. bark Ampler; 7000 bags

enflier; Phipps Bros. & C.,
Bultimore; Amer. Bark Touplar; 1600 bargs
uffice unit surface; 1829; 1939; 1950 bargs
uffice unit surface; 1829; 1950 bargs
uffice and sumbine; 164; 20;
Bultimore; Amer. Bugger Spottes; 8000 bags
coffice; Wright & C.,

EXPECT TO LO.1D.

Abtw. and Hamburg; Ger. str. Kole; 8,000 hags cuffer engaged a 40. Marseilles; French str. La France; 4,000 lings coffice rigaged a fr. 70. New Yurk; Brit. str. Unidgek; 17,000 bags roffee engaged a 50 cts.

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#### CQLONIZATION IN BRAZIL.

In his address before the Chamber of Deputies, on the 24th ult, Counselor Sin-imbú referred to the subject of introducing colonists into Brazil in the following words:

Immigration may be considered from two points of view; as the substitution of the existing labor, or as the introduction of a more advanced, instructed and industrious race that comes to people our campos and by contact improve the conditions of our people. The error of immigration among us is due to the confusion of these two ideas.

People have supposed that in treating of

European immigration they were treating at the same time of bringing laborers to our plantation; seeing the approaching extinc-tion of slavery in virtue of the law of Sept-ember 20th, they considered that greater de-velopment should be given to European im-

weiopment should be given to campean im-ingration, supposing that they would thus find a substitute for the labor at present em-ployed on our plantations. This is an error. The European who lenves his country, established labits and family ties, does not make these sacrifices without a great hope, that of becoming a proprietor, of finding a new fathertand for himself and his children. For this reason it is an error to think that the Italian or German colonist comes here to put hinself at the disposition of our pro-

Possessed with this error we have made

great sacrifices. The colonists have arrived without our being prepared to receive and accommodate them, without lands being measured, and roads, ranches and clearings made, so that there has been great confusion and, at the same time, great expense, with but slight advantage to the cause of coloniz-ation. But while recognizing the errors committed, we must not exaggerate. I have heard it said that immigration has been profitless. This is inexact as I will prove. If the Euronean colonist does not come to our agrarian establishments, if he does not come as the substitute of our servile element, he brings with him, notwithstanding, a certain value. The noble deputies who have said so much here against European immigration cannot deny that those lots of lands which but a short time ago were virgin, useless, valueless, to-day have a value. I know colonies where small lots are worth to-day three, four and five contos of reis, which formerly were without value. If the noble deputies were to go to the province of Rio Grande do Sul and to the province of Kio Grande do Sui and visit the colonies of São Leopoldo and São Lourenço, they would be astonished at the mode of life of the people, at the value of their lands and the infinity of small industries due to the industrial aptitude of the colonists. If they were to see the colony Blu-menau in Santa Catharina, they would modify their judgment. Consequently we can not say that immigration has been entirely useless; no, we have created an important population and given value to lands that before were worthless.

I hear it said that colonization should be

left to private enterprise. I declare to the Chamber that I have never yet seen a success ul private attempt at colonization. What we have always seen are the promotors of colonization schemes obliged always to petition from the government the recision of their contracts. No one who has undertaken to colonize at his own expense, has succeeded well. It cannot be otherwise; European immigration cannot be dependent on private enterprise. A family of immigrants consists on an average of five persons, who are great consumers since they bing the liabits of their country. What remuneration can a family like this obtain for itself, working on the lands of proprietors? What industry among us is sufficiently productive to enable the proprietor to remunerate properly a fam-ily in these conditions? This is an Uto-pia. The colonist must come to establish himself as an element which can develop itself in the future, but not an object of gain for anybody.

The evil we should complain of is that of our colonies not having been properly estab-lished. If the idea of the law of the budget of September 17, 1860, which provides for the purchase of lands along the railways for the establishment of colonies, had been carried out, instead of establishing them in the desert without the contact of civilization and the protection of the authorities, you can comprehend, Mr. President, the immense benefit the state would have derived from them, and the noble deputies who to-day condemn colonization would probably have

been its most earnest supporters.

Colonization is very expensive solely on account of the means of communication which

must be established, and afterwards there must be a special administration; it requires the church, the priest, the church service, the school-master, the surveyor, the engineer, the director, in short a complicated adminis-

Let us consider two colonists, the nativ and the European. The European placed on a plain in which he can use the plow is a hero. Here he can multiply his forces and has the advantage of being more useful than the native. But this same colonist, active and laborious, if placed in the virgin forest loses all his courage, is a nullity; he doe not know how to cut down the joquilible which is in front of him, while the native on the contrary, ax in hand, quickly clears land for his plantations. Consequently the choice of a locality for the founding of a colony exercises an important influence on its fate. If instead of placing colonies in the midst of the virgin forest we had extended them along the rich valley of the Farahyba with its magnificent landsand nuncrous cities, what pros-perity they might have enjoyed and how different would be the judgment passed upon

After showing the progress that other coffee producing countries are making, His Excel-lency continued: What is Brazil' to do in face of this competition in the product that is the principal source of our wealth? Shall we let the servile element disappear gradally without a substitute to supply the necessities of labor? For my part, I declare that I am not an advocate of Chinese immigration. I do not desire it as an element for our civilization, but I desire that the noble deputies will tell me where we are to seek means for supplying our labor after the extinction of slavery. I see no means other than the importation of Chinamen,

#### COLONIZING AFRICA.

At recent meeting of the Soc sty of Arts in London, a paper on "Africa a Paramount Necessity for the Industries of England" was read by Ar. Bradshaw, of Manchester, in which he advocated the colonization and control of portions of that country in the interests of England. The subject possesses not a little interest for Brazilian statesmen, as an extensive colonization of Africa means new com petition, as against Brazil, for the surplus population of Europe which, under the present system, must result unfavorably to the latter. In his discussion of the subject, Mr. Bradshaw said that in England all trades being at a dead level of depression it be-came necessary to consider the best means of assisting ourselves. Africa, he was of opin-ion, would be found to be as Livingstone had predicted it would one day be, "a nearer India for England." It was a land snupas-singly rich in animal, mineral and vegetable wealth; a land of great lakes and rivers forming natural highways for commerce. There was a population of from 200,000,000 to 400,000,000, and the materials to hand. He thought that £ 10,000,000 sterling should be mised by shares at a small sum and applied to the making of a railway 500 miles in length, which it was computed could be made in about 18 months; to the providing of steamers for the great lakes, three points of attack being recommended—the Niger, the Livingstone, and the lake regions; and the necessary wharves, warehouses, and trading stations. He particularly instanced the cot-ton trade as an industry which would reap incalculable benefit, far exceeding what had resulted from India, the latter now diminish-ing from native mannfacture. The produce of the country in ivory and gold would be immense, and Mr. Stanley had stated his opinion that on a railway the return traffic would be very heavy. A modified East In-dia Company would, he thought, bring the blessings of security and civilization to the natives.

#### LAVOURA PEOUENA.

Figures won't lie. 'The Brazilian states who believes that the Invura grande and servile labor are the only means of developing the agricultural resources of this country, will do well to consider the fol-lowing statement of what a small farmer can do. A correspondent of the New York Tribune says: Mr. C. H. Cables, in the Naugatuck valley, Connecticut, has a farm of twenty-three acres, favorably situated near a thrifty manufacturing town. It has a warm southern exposure, well sheltered from cold winds. The soil, except some six or eight acres of bottom land which has been well drained, is what we would call a gravelly loam that does not hold manure or grass well. The farm is devoted mainly to the production of milk, which is sold in the

neighboring village for six cents per quart, but in connection with this quite a large quantity of early vegetables, such as lettuce cabbage plants, etc., are tumed off. There is also nearly an acre of strawberries raised, and about the same of cabbage. By soiling his cows, not letting them run at all, and by a proper rotation of green crops, Mr. C. is enabled to milk seventeen, cows, and this enabled to milk seventeen, cows, and this winter, besides these, the has also six head of young stock and two horses, and expects to have hay enough, all mised on the place. About half the farm is taken up with crops, leaving the remainder from which to cut hay. In the sales of milk, vegetables, plants, etc., Mr. Cables turns, off from this place from \$1,500 to \$3,000 per year. He does all his work with one man, hired by the year, and one for the submer, including predtiling. and one for the summer, including peddling the milk, and has leisure to read and ob-serve. The gross income of these twentyscrie. The gross income or these twenty-three acres per year is often as high as \$125, per acre, and the net profit for some time has exceeded \$1,000 per year. All this on a small farm, well tilled, having a good market.

THE RETURNS of French commerce for the year THE RETURNS of French commerce for the year 1829 are as follows. The imports were, almentary products, 1,543,364,000 fmest; raw materials 2.251,776,000 franes; manufactures; 447,133,000 franes; totalt, 4,600,974,000 franes; as compared with 3,604,000 franes to 1877. The exports were manufactures, 1,857,142,000 franes; raw materials; 1,320,869,000 franes; sandries, 181,800,000 franes total for 1878, 3,659,807,000 franes for 1877. It willbe seen from the foregoing figures that the excess of merchanilse exported over the quantity imported aggregated 420,009,000 frances.

The official returns of the number of immigra arriving in the United States thring the years r and 1875, as shown by the records in the Bureat Statistics at Whenhington, are as follows:

Vear ended Dec. 31, 1977, 133,553

Vear reded Dec. 31, 1976, 133,207

In addition to this the number of passengers riving in the United States during the years in tioned was 53,858 in 1877, and 56,047 in 1878.

RECENT official reports show that for the year 1877 the deposits in postal savings banks in the United Kingdom of Great Bittain and Treshed amounted to 287,409,573, and in Trusteels savings banks, £44,238,685, the increase in the former, since 1871 being £11,715,753, and in the latter, £54,419,023.

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